Stems slender, terete, 1–3 dm. high, about 1 mm. in diameter: basal sheaths yellowish-straw-color, shining: inflorescence compact, about 1 cm. in diameter: bract 6–11 cm. long: sepals 4.5–5 mm. long, subaristate, castaneus, a little longer than the similar but white-margined petals: anthers twice or thrice as long as the filaments: capsule ovoid, long-mucronate, 3-celled, black or dark-chestnut, scarcely equaling the perianth.— Quebec: sand dunes, Bradore, Saguenay County, August 4, 1910, Fernald & Wiegand, no. 2992.— In its 3-celled capsule closely related to var. montanus Engelm. of the Rocky Mountain region, but differing in its darker perianth and capsule and lighter-colored basal sheaths, var. montanus having the more elongate capsule paler than the perianth and the basal sheaths brown or reddish.— M. L. Fernald and K. M. Wiegand.

SOME PANICUMS OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

F. TRACY HUBBARD.

During this autumn's collecting of Gramineae and Cyperaceae in and about Manchester, Massachusetts, several interesting species of the genus Panicum were found. Among these there are several, at present, rather rare species; one in particular, P. lucidum Ashe, which has not been reported from the state. Several others are range-extensions and many of them do not seem to have been reported from Essex County.

The following species are the more noteworthy.

Panicum Lucidum Ashe. Hitchcock and Chase, North American Species of Panicum, do not cite this species from New England, though Mrs. Chase informs me that since the revision of Panicum she has seen specimens from Pomfret, Connecticut, July 4, 1901, A. W. Driggs no. 4 and two collections from Stonington, Connecticut, June 23, 1901, C. H. Bissell no. 5576; L. Andrews, July 13, 1902; the last doubtfully to be referred to this species. There is no specimen of this species from New England in the Gray Herbarium, and it is not represented in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. My specimens are: No. 129a, rich wooded roadside, near

Ayer's Pond, Manchester, Sept. 28, 1911 and No. 193, hillside among ledges, West Manchester, Oct. 11, 1911.

Specimens of these two numbers were sent to Mrs. Chase of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and determined by her. She writes me in regard to No. 193 that "specimens from the northern limits of its range do not seem to develop the almost vine-like habit in the autumnal phase, characteristic of the species here and southward, though your 193 is the first late autumnal specimen we have received from New England. We had not seen any from New England when the revision was published. Yours is the northernmost record as yet, and your specimen the nearest typical from New England." From a note on No. 129a Mrs. Chase would seem to lay specific distinction on the comparative conspicuousness of the epidermal cells of the under surface of the blades.

Panicum Tennesseense Ashe. Hitchcock and Chase, I. c., cite this from Massachusetts, Framingham, Smith, nos. 741, 743. Represented in the Gray Herbarium from Massachusetts, Framingham, E. C. Smith, (no number). There are Massachusetts specimens in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from Magnolia, C. H. Clarke; Boston, 1882, Chas. E. Perkins. My specimens were verified by Mrs. Chase and are No. 153, rich wooded roadside, Wenham, Oct. 3, 1911; No. 170, rocky wooded hill, Manchester, Oct. 7, 1911, and No. 174, low hollow—prostrate—, Manchester, Oct. 8, 1911.

This species has been sparingly reported from Massachusetts and if the Clarke collection is typical, as it seems though unverified, has been previously found,—though apparently not recorded,—in Essex County. As this species is represented in the Gray Herbarium by specimens from New Brunswick, all the New England states and southward, it seems as though careful collecting would show it to be more widely distributed in Massachusetts than it is now known to be.

Panicum Languidum Hitchc. & Chase. Hitchcock and Chase, l. c., cite this species in Massachusetts from Ashburnham, Harris, 1896. Not represented from Massachusetts in the Gray Herbarium. In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Massachusetts, is represented from Ashburnham, July 12, 1896, Sydney Harris (two sheets). My specimen is No. 205, gravelly roadside, West Gloucester, Oct. 13, 1911.

A specimen of this number was sent to Mrs. Chase and the determination is here. She writes, "No. 205 is not typical, the blades being

glabrous above; but such 'vernal' culms shooting up in the fall often depart from the usual characters of a species."

This rare species, the type of which was collected by M. L. Fernald in Maine has also been collected from Maine by Parlin and by Fernald at several locations, and from Vermont, Hartland, Ruggles no. 49 (the last on the authority of Mrs. Chase), as well as from Massachusetts, as reported above. The Ashburnham specimens of Harris have a noticeably different habital aspect from the Maine specimens of Fernald and from my No. 205 and the lower branches of the panicle do not have the same marked droop which is so noticeable in Fernald's Maine specimens and only slightly less marked in my No. 205. However these Harris specimens bear the verification of Hitchcock and Chase as shown by their revision labels and consequently must be accepted as correctly named. Seemingly new to Essex County and eastern Massachusetts.

Panicum Tsugetorum Nash Hitchcock and Chase, l. c., cite from Massachusetts, Framingham, Smith, no. 740. Represented in the Gray Herbarium from Massachusetts, Woburn, M. L. Fernald & E. F. Williams; Framingham, E. C. Smith (no number). In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Massachusetts, is represented from Boston, 1881, C. E. Perkins; Housatonic, Berkshire County, 1906, Ralph Hoffmann. My specimens are No. 169, rich open woods, Manchester, Oct. 7, 1911; No. 180, sterile soil, Beverly Farms, Oct. 9, 1911; and No. 187, bushy roadside, Conomo Road, Essex, Oct. 9, 1911.

Specimens of these numbers were sent to Mrs. Chase and determined by her. From her notes, good specific characters would seem to be the long first glume, the short ligule, the short crisp pubescence on culm and sheaths and the thin white margin of the blades.

This species is represented in the Gray Herbarium by specimens from Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts as above cited, Connecticut, New York, southward and westward,—hence it should prove more widely distributed in Massachusetts.

Panicum columbianum Scribn. Hitchcock and Chase, l. c., cite from Massachusetts, Wellesley, Smith, no. 738; Framingham, Smith, nos. 742, 744. Not represented from New England in the Gray Herbarium. In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club there is a Massachusetts specimen from Stoneham, W. P. Rich, no. 343 in part. My specimens are No. 118, ballast of R.R., West

Gloucester, Sept. 27, 1911, and No. 166 rich open woods, Manchester, Oct. 7, 1911.

Specimens of these numbers were sent to Mrs. Chase and determined by her. Apparently this species is new to Essex County. Other Massachusetts stations have been reported in Rhodora 1: 98 (1899) and 3: 126 (1901).

Panicum oricola Hitchc. & Chase. Hitchcock and Chase, l. c., cite from Massachusetts, Nantucket, Bartlett, no. 1368, 1379, et al.; Plymouth, Oakes; Quanquisset, Bartlett, no. 1327. Represented from Massachusetts in Gray Herbarium from Plymouth, Oakes. In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Massachusetts, is represented by Eastham, F. S. Collins, nos. 248 & 293; Truro, W. P. Rich; Hyannis, Churchill. My specimen, verified by Mrs. Chase, is No. 158, dunes Ipswich Beach, Ipswich, Oct. 5, 1911.

There seems to be no previous record of this species north of Cape Cod, but Mr. M. L. Fernald informs me that he collected it on the Ipswich dunes about a week later than I.

Panicum Ashei Pearson. Hitchcock and Chase, l. c., cite from Massachusetts, Malden, Fernald, 1891, in part; West Quincy, 1894, Churchill. Represented in the Gray Herbarium from Massachusetts, Melrose, W. P. Rich; Middlesex Fells, Koehler. In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club are Massachusetts specimens from Melrose, W. P. Rich, nos. 235a, and 291; Weston, E. F. Williams; Blue Hills, Warren H. Manning; Housatonic, Berkshire County, Ralph Hoffmann. My specimen is No. 194, among bushes, rocky hillside, West Manchester, Oct. 11, 1911.

A specimen of this number was sent to and verified by Mrs. Chase. This collection extends the known range of the species slightly northward.

A complete list of the Panicums collected in Essex County from Sept. 26-Oct. 13, 1911, is as follows. Where there are specimens in the Gray Herbarium or the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club or where there are published records of the species from Essex County. I have noted the fact.

- P. capillare L. N. E. Bot. Club; Robinson, Fl. Essex Co., 130 (1880).
- P. dichotomiflorum Michx. Robinson, l. c., 129 (1880) sub. nom. P. proliferum Lam.
 - P. virgatum L. N. E. Bot. Club; Robinson, l. c. 130 (1880).

- P. agrostoides Spreng. N. E. Bot. Club; Rhodora 3: 101 (1901).
- P. depauperatum Muhl. Gray; N. E. Bot. Club; Rhodora 3: 107 (1901).
 - P. linearifolium Scribn. Rhodora 3: 108 (1901).
 - P. dichotomum L.
 - P. lucidum Ashe.
- P. spretum Schultes. N. E. Bot. Club; Hitchc. & Chase, N. Am. Sp. Pan. 202 (1910).
- P. huachucae, Var. silvicola H. & C.: Hitchc. & Chase, l. c., 217 (1910).
 - P. implicatum Scribn.
 - P. oricola H. & C.
 - P. subvillosum Ashe. Gray; Hitchc. & Chase, l. c., 228 (1910).
 - P. tennesseense Ashe. N. E. Bot. Club (Clarke specimen).
 - P. languidum H. & C.
 - P. tsugetorum Nash.
 - P. columbianum Scribn.
 - P. sphaerocarpon Ell. Gray.
 - P. Ashei Pearson.
 - P. Scribnerianum Nash. Gray; Rhodora 3: 113 (1901).
- P. clandestinum L. N. E. Bot. Club (a? fragment); Rhodora 3: 110 (1901).

This list is, of course, a very incomplete one of the Panicum of Essex County, but it may prove of some interest and may also lead others who have collected in this county to report their finds.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

A Third Station in Vermont for Cyperus Houghtonii.— In an article in Rhodora for July, 1903, I told of my discovery of the second station for Cyperus Houghtonii Torr. in Vermont in 1901. Dr. Ezra Brainerd, who identified the plants for me, expressed doubt at the time as to it being native since it occurred but a few rods from a railroad. But during the past season his doubts were removed by the finding by himself of a third station for the plant in Castleton. This last station is so far from a railroad as to make him feel assured that the species is indigenous. It is in the same habitat as the stations spoken of in my article referred to above, dry shifting sand.— Nellie F. Flynn, Burlington, Vermont.